

## POETRY.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

### CALVARY.

See Calvary tower o'er Judah's plain,  
Where fall the gentle dews;  
'Twas there the Lord of Life was slain,  
By the malicious Jews.  
Ye gospel heralds, in his cause,  
Proclaim his gracious power;  
Publish to every land the laws  
That speak his sov'reign power.  
Unfurl the banners of his cross,  
For every clime designed;  
Count Peru's ore but useless dross,  
Compared with things divine.  
Let India's millions learn the name  
That make their fetters fall,  
Arabia's wandering tribes proclaim,  
"He lives who died for all!"  
Let Africa's sable sons rejoice;  
Their heathen rites forego;  
The arctic savage hear the voice  
That heals the sinner's woe.  
Let Inquisitions sink from sight,  
With all their hellish claim,  
No more to dim the gospel light,  
Or shackle feeble man.  
Go forth, ye harbingers of love,  
Announce the Jubilee.  
The sovereign mandate from above,  
That speaks the prisoner free.  
Go, preach, to every land and tongue,  
The news of Heavenly grace;  
Declare the wonders Christ hath done  
For Adam's fallen race! DAVID.

### BACHELORS.

As lone clouds in Autumn-eves,  
As a tree without its leaves,  
As a shirt without its sleeves;  
Such are bachelors.  
As syllabubs without a head,  
As jokes not laughed at when they're said,  
As cneumbers without a bed,  
Such are bachelors.  
As creatures of another sphere,  
As things that have no business here,  
As inconsistencies, 'tis clear.  
Such are bachelors.  
When lo! as souls in fabled bowers,  
As beings born for happier hours,  
As butterflies on favor'd flowers,  
Such are married men.  
These perform their functions high,  
They bear fruit and then they die,  
And little fruits come by and by,  
So die married men.  
But ah! as thistles on the blast  
From every garden bed are cast,  
And fides on weary wastes at last,  
So die bachelors.  
Then, Thomas change that grub-like skin,  
Your butterfly career begin,  
And fly, and swear 'tis a sin  
To be a bachelor.

## MISCELLANY.

From Atkinson's Casket.

### POLAND.

At this epoch, when the recent revolution in Poland has engaged so much attention, and when the former and peculiar history of that country is recalled with interest, a review of some of the most remarkable pages of that history cannot be read in the United States, without profit. The history of Poland is an example from facts, of a confederate government, where nullification was effectually tested; and where faction produced its legitimate effects. Let no reader suppose from these introductory remarks, that I am inclined to amuse him with declamation; that I shall state facts and those facts in great part are translated from the text of a Polish nobleman, patriot, who suffered in a former attempt to secure the independence of Poland. When I just conceived the idea of introducing the subject of Polish history, to the readers of this periodical, my idea was confined to the intention of giving a sketch of the Biography of the inestimable Kosciuszko, but on examining and comparing the documents in my hand, I soon found, that even the life of Kosciuszko would be illustrated by a more extended view, and by a retrospect on the history of his country. It is with Polish history, as with every other, the existing state of affairs can only be known from the past; because the events of one age are effects flowing from the events of a preceding age. It has been from a disregard to such almost self evident truth, that the history of the United States is so generally commenced, not at its beginning but at one of the remarkable epochs, the revolution in 1775. In regard to Poland, if we attend only to what we find in common English literature, we are led to consider it as a country inhabited by one people who, until broken to pieces by foreign aggression, enjoyed all the benefits of a well organized government. This was, however, so far from being true that the whole evidence of history demonstrates the reverse.

If we glance an eye over Europe, we find from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, with innumerable dialects, three radical languages. The Latin forming the base of the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and French, predominate west of the Rhine and Adige. From the Rhine to the Oder, the Teutonic, the radix of the Dutch, Belgic, German, Saxon &c., prevails. Over the immense plains of Poland and Russia, from the Carpathian to the Ural mountains, the Scalvonic greatly predominates.

Near the lines of separation, these great Ethnographical features blend;—there are Germans west of the Rhine and east of the Oder, not as conquerors of others, but as permanent population, yet receding from the lines of demarkation, the admixtures become less visible until the indigenous races stand in their primitive unity of character.

The Poles, giving to that term its greatest latitude, standing directly between the Teutonic and Scalvonic masses, partook of the features and elements of both but when more closely examined the latter so greatly prevailed as to justify classing the Poles with the Russian, under one general head of Slavi. This classification is, however, national, and applies to the body of the people. The nobility are evidently a separate race.

"The mass of the Polish nation is descended from the ancient Leches, the same people as the Lygians of Tacitus, and the Leciavians of the middle ages. But the warlike and adventurous colonies of the Goths, particularly the Western or Visi-Goths, were settled at an early period on the banks of the Vistula; and formed perhaps in many places, the dominant race. The clear complexion and regular features of the Polish nobles seem to strengthen the supposition, that is almost confirmed by the title of the nobles; a title that is unknown in every other Scalvonic language. The Sclavichs, pronounced *Schlagh-itchich*, were in part composed of foreign conquerors, and identified in the course of ages with the native aristocracy. The time corresponds with the German *slavic* and *schlavic*, of the tenth century and signifies gentleman, but only applied to the nobility." *Malte Brun, Vol. VI. page 694.*

This author shews conclusively that the Sarmatians were not the ancestors, as is commonly believed, of the Poles. The Sarmatians invaded and overran what has since been called Poland, and the Greeks gave the name of Sarmatia to the country. But every author from Herodotus downwards who mention the Sarmatian hordes, describe them as 'short fat, and swarthy and unfruitful.' This description answers much better to the Morgolic, and Calmuc tribes, than to the tall well made Goth or Tartar, and it is evident from the contrast between the common people in the valleys of the Vistula, Nieman, Bog, and Dnieper and the dominant nobility of the same regions, that the ancestors of these castes were different. "It is difficult," says Malte Brun, "to imagine how compilers of history and Geography could believe that the Sarmatians, 'a swarthy race, an unfruitful people,' occupied the immense space which Sarmatia covers on the ancient maps. As well may the name of Russia, Turkey and former Poland, be considered the boundaries of distinct people, while they mark only the limits of empires. Is the Greek a Turk, the Magyar an Austrian, the Fin a Russian or the Basque a Frenchman?—Were the Italians Goths under Theodoric?—[Are the Celtic Irish English under William IV?]

"The answers to these questions are not doubtful. In like manner the Scalvonic people between the Oder and Vistula, or the Lygii on the plains; the Mugilones on the hills; the Navarhales on the marshy lands; the Carpi, Biessi, and other tribes on the Carpathians; the Venedes or Uleuds, in Prussia and Lithuania; the Fenni in Polesia, and Black Russia, retained their national existence, and their language and customs, although they became for a time subjects of the Sarmatians\*."

And these people yet remain separate though pressed from the west by the Germanic, and from the east by the Slavonic races; fair, tall, and indigenous to Europe. Thus inhabited by nations who touched without intermixing, has remained the wide spread European Sarmatia or the equally vague Poland or Polska, "The Plain." To say the races who inhabit Poland have not partially blended would be untrue, but while the empire of Poland has declined, blazed a moment, and became extinct the nations remain, defined, distinct, and contrasted.

Ages of obscurity were followed by ages of confusion. Great astonishment has been felt and expressed, why Poland should have continued weak, distracted and of course divided, whilst the neighboring nations were gradually im-

proving in law and civil government, increasing in power and stability. A few postulate will aid us in solving this historical problem. Military democracy is the government most natural to man, and has been both on the old and new continent, the first political system of barbarous tribes. That this feudal system, of which the fiefs of Europe in the middle ages were merely a species arose in the human heart is proven by its universal adoption. The nomadic nations of central Asia, the Scalvonic of eastern, the Goths of central, and the Germanic and Celtic nations of western Europe, differing in almost every thing else agreed upon this one principle, of regarding military prowess as the highest species of excellence; and so did and do the American nations.

Yet, though so favorable to human liberty in words, vassalage, political distraction, personal insecurity or personal slavery, and where carried to excess, national ruin have invariably been the results of a system so alluring to the unreflecting vanity of man. It is a system which, with unerring certainty, divides mankind into two unequal masses; and the most numerous; or the laboring productive, and commercial class; the other few in number, but entitled noble, holding in their hands the sword, the purse, and honorable offices of the state. This favored class soon becomes a caste—the members intermarry, amongst themselves, use frequently an entirely distinct language, but in every case, a language, sufficiently marked in its idiomatic expressions to serve as a distinctive speech. The codes of ethics imposed on the vassal, neglected or despised by the noble—the master.

Such in substance was the state of society which after the 5th and 6th centuries of our vulgar era, prevailed over all Europe. The full amount of evils, it is true, did not accumulate in one age, or perhaps even existed together in one country, but where mitigated by local circumstances, still the condition of society was wretched in the worst use of the term.\*

At all periods of history there were men who saw clearly, deplored bitterly, and often raised their voices against such abuses—but for many centuries to very little effect. Time, however, at length produced correctives of more or less extent and efficacy, every where in Europe except in Poland. If the irrefragable evidence of their own writers did not authenticate the facts, it would be naturally regarded as a calumny, that whilst the other nations of Europe were slowly reforming the barbarisms of former ages, the Poles introduced the *Libertas Peto*, into their government. Of this worst of all barbarisms we shall have another occasion to speak, and now proceed to give a brief sketch of the history of Poland introductory to the age of Kosciuszko.

The origin of the Poles has been already noticed; the modern name, first appeared in history about A. D. 950.—Christianity introduced this nation into authentic records. A remark may be made here on a curious coincidence attending the introduction of Christianity amongst the northern nations of Europe. That is, that in almost every instance from Clovis the gospel of Christ was introduced through the agency of women. In France, Clothilda, the queen of Clovis, contributed to give this inestimable gift to the Franks about the year of our Lord 500. In Poland, Mieczislaus I. the first duke or king of that nation of whom we possess an authentic account, embraced Christianity A. D. 966, at the solicitation of his wife Dambrowka.† In Russia, Veadimer the Great, was the first Grand duke who embraced Christianity in A. D. 988. He was baptized in Kheron of Taurida, on the occasion of his marriage with Anna Romanowna, sister of Basil II. and Constantine VIII. emperors of Constantinople.

With all its meliorating power over the human passions, Christianity could not at once soften the ferocious habits of the Poles. Their government then as defective as that of Bohemia or any other in Europe, subjected the great body of the nation to the most debasing servitude. The male descendants of Mieczislaus I. reigned in Poland until the death of Casimer the Great, 1370. This dynasty of Kings, is known by the name of Piasts, from their alleged founder Piast. These ancient sovereigns of Poland were hereditary and ruled most despotically, and with a rod of iron.

The Piast kings of Poland, mostly tyrants in character, and claiming the throne by hereditary right were with a few exceptions weak and worthless. Similar to other parts of Europe the state was parcelled out among petty princes of the royal line. A civil war between the sons of Boleslaus II. in 1146 augmented the previous anarchy, and it was about the same period, that German colonies began to extend along the Baltic coast.

\* See Note IX. Sect. I. Robinson's *Chaples* V Introduction.  
† Koch. Vol. I. 177—Ind 149

Conrad duke of Massovia, finally called in the Teutonic Knights and employed them against the Pagans of Prussia, and in 1230, established that order at Culm. This was a very important event in the history of Europe, as it laid the foundation of a monarchy of great importance in the future political destiny of neighboring nations; that is Prussia.

The introduction of the Teutonic order, was rapidly followed by the inroad of a still more ferocious enemy. The Mongols having overran Russia, invaded and subdued Poland in 1240. These fierce destroyers burnt Cracow, and advanced to, and defeated the Poles and Germans near Lignitz in Silesia.

Amid these scenes of barbarism and violence, another rose in the north. The Lithuanians a Slavonic tribe, originally resident on the Nieman and Wilia rivers, long subject to Russia, shook off the yoke whilst the latter sunk under the Mongols. In about two centuries, Lithuania comprehended all the extensive region from and including the Grand Duchy of Kion, the cradle of the Russian empire, to the north of the Nieman.

All that remained in the middle of the 14th century, 1350, of the once powerful empire of Russia was the Grand Duchy of Woleodimir. At the same epoch, three distinct rival powers existed in Poland. Lithuania in the east, Poland proper in the centre, and the United Teutonic and Livonian knights along the Baltic. Of these powers in comparative civilization and wealth the German Knights, with their capital in Dantzic were the principa; but in the true elements of power, physical force, and the extent of territory, Lithuania was most formidable.

The true cause why a great and permanent state did not rise in Poland at the period under review, was probably, the total non existence of any one congenious people sufficiently numerous to serve as a rallying point. The two United German Orders, had all the vices of a military democracy united to a frantic religious zeal. These principles involved them in almost perpetual war with Lithuania. This was Carriage against Rome, and eventuated accordingly.

In 1332, Poland and Lithuania were united nominally by the intermarriage of Jagellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania, with Hedwiga, queen of Poland. This union if it could have been really national would have totally changed the history of the world; but treaties could not change nations and the two people implacable enemies for ages remained separate. Again, the beneficial consequences of the union of Poland and Lithuania were counteracted by a previous revolution, which changed the monarchy from being hereditary to be elevated by the nobles.

The decline of the German power in Prussia, followed the union of Poland and Lithuania, and it is probable that the Teutonic provinces would have been gradually reunited to the crown, by a similar process which went into operation at the same time in Russia, France and England, but from various causes the course of events in Poland was the reverse of that which proved so salutary to other states.

In 1339, Casimir III. the great, having no children of his own, and wishing to secure the crown to his sister's son, convoked a general assembly of the nobles at Cracow, got the succession secured to his nephew Louis of Hungary, in opposition to the regular legitimate claims of the Piast family. This subversion of the hereditary rights of the Piasts, gave the Polish nobles a pretext for interfering in the election of their kings, until at last the throne became completely elective. It also afforded them an opportunity for limiting the power of their kings, and laying the base of what was called a republic, but which was in reality the very worst form of aristocracy. Deputies from the nobles of Poland were sent into Hungary, 1355, during the life of Casimir III. who compelled Louis, his intended successor, to subscribe an act, which provided, that on his accession to the crown, he should bind himself, and his successors, to disburden the Polish nobility of all taxes and contributions; that he should never, under any pretext, exact subsidies from; and that, in travelling, he should claim nothing for the support of his court, in any place during his journey.\*

Casimir III. died in 1370, and his successor Louis in 1382, and one solitary good effect was produced by the increasing power of the nobles. On the death of Louis, they interfered and set aside his order of succession, conferring the crown upon one of his daughters, Hedwiga, and stipulated, that she should marry Jagellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania, who, on his part, agreed to the per-

\* Malte Brun, Vol VI. page 610—Koch Vol. I. page 331.

sonal and national union, and that himself and subjects should embrace Christianity. Under the name of Uladislaus V. Jagellon was crowned at Cracow, 1386.

With all the defects of its constitution of Government, Poland was, under the Jagellonic dynasty, a powerful monarchy; and indeed it may be doubted whether, in that period, the Polish government was more defective than was that of the European nations generally.—But every thing human has, at all times, a tendency in some particular direction, and in that direction only do events produce their effects. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the genius of government, over all Europe, tended towards monarchy. The people were too ignorant to feel that they were slaves and victims; therefore the struggle to prevent the augmentation of royal power was sustained by an aristocracy, the natural and pernicious weeds of the feudal ages.

In every part of Europe, it may be remarked, the great body of the people were protected in a very near proportion with the force of royal power.—There was a natural alliance between the monarch and the great body of the people. In France, England, Denmark, Sweden, and Scotland, the great nobles, from being vassals of the crown, sunk to subjects of the government. On the two peninsulas of Spain and Italy, on the Rhenish provinces, and in the Hanseatic towns, commerce revived the principles of civil liberty, and, for two centuries, the condition of society was gradually meliorated.

These salutary changes, however, were confined, in a great part, to the Romans, Gothic, and Gothic-Teutonic nations of Europe. The art of printing was promulgated in Europe about the middle of the fifteenth century, in the reign of Casimir IV. son and successor of Jagellon, and, as far as its influence extended, shed a most salutary light on the human mind. But it was only where the Greek and Roman classics were disseminated, that any extensive benefit could be derived from printing. The Scalvonic nations were almost utterly excluded from any participation in one of the greatest of human discoveries, for two centuries after it had revolutionized the western nations. Ignorant and degraded as were the people, even in the most improved parts of Europe, they were more deeply enslaved and oppressed amongst the Scalvonic, than among the Gothic-Germanic nations.

In Poland, the male line of Jagellon, or Uladislaus V., failed in 1572 in the person of Sigismund II. The government under all the Jagellonic kings had gradually assumed the form of a democratic republic, with a nominal king, but the real substance of a corrupt aristocracy. The democratic forms were reserved to the nobles. Among themselves they were held equal in rights and dignities. They were, however, the only persons who enjoyed the rights of citizenship. They alone were represented in the Legislature called Diets. The honours and dignities, both in church and state, and every valuable franchise, were reserved by and for them; while the burghesses and peasantry alone supported the whole burden of expenses.—But still, imperfect as must have been such a government, it preserved, comparatively, much vigor, and Poland supported, though with decreasing force, the character of being the ruling nation of the north of Europe, so long as the house of Jagellon occupied the throne.—The power of the Teutonic orders, shattered by Jagellon himself, sunk to ruin under his family, and Prussia and Livonia were united to Poland, and maintained against the power of Russia.\*

The death of Sigismund II. revealed the true constitution of the kingdom.—The office of king became purely elective, and it was ordained that during the king's life, no successor should be named; but that the states, on his demise, should enjoy forever a perfect freedom of election, on every vacancy of the throne. Such were the origin of the diets of election, which, from their nature could be productive of only turbulence, violence, and anarchy. The nobles, in a body, appeared at these diets; thither they repaired on horseback and in arms ranked in order, according to the respective palatinates. The diet was, in reality, a licentious military camp, near Warsaw.

The *Pacta Conventa*, of which so much has been written, were, in themselves, similar to the *Magna Charta* of England. They were the conditions under which the monarchs bound themselves to administer the government.—The custom of imposing the *Pacta* took its rise at the epoch of the death of Sigismund II. Henry of Valois, afterwards Charles IX. of France, was the first elected king of Poland who swore, in 1573, to observe the conditions of these

\* Koch, Vol. II. p. 120.—J.



which enacted, that no foreigner should be introduced either in a civil or military department. In brief, the Pacta formed the constitution of government under which every salutary prerogative of the crown was taken away, and the power of the nobles exalted in proportion.

Under the elective system were chosen, as kings of Poland, Henry III. of Valois, Stephen Bathori, Sigismund III., Vladislaus VII., John Basimir, Michael Wieszouski, John Sobieski, Frederick Augustus I., Stanislaus Leszcynski, Frederick Augustus II., and Stanislaus Poniatowski in a period of a hundred and ninety one years, from 1573 to 1764.

This was exactly the period in which the power of Russia was solidly based and developed to the world. It would seem that every change made in human affairs, however salutary in other nations was to produce evil to Poland. The reformation in religion, so meliorating to the northern nations of Europe generally, was introduced into Poland during the reign of Sigismund II. and was there an apple, not only of religious, but political discord. The body of the people were of the Greek church, and now the nobility became two rival religious sects and it will soon appear how greatly these sectarian contentions contributed to the ruin of the nation.

Under such complicated causes of deterioration, Poland lost its commanding influence, not, however, without moments in which the force of the nation was exerted and felt. Among the elective kings, the last which sustained the honor of the Poles against the Russians, was Vladislaus VII. son of Sigismund III. With a Polish army, he penetrated to Moscow, in 1618, and in 1633, he forced the Russians to raise the siege of Smolensko, and dictated the treaty of Wisma under the walls of Moscow. In the treaties of Divilno, 1618, and that of Wisma, the vast territories of Smolensko, Tchernigou, and Novogorod Seversko were dismembered from Russia, and united to Poland.

In outward appearance, the grandeur of Poland was at its acme during the latter part of the reign of Vladislaus VII. Under the double headed white eagle were ranged the inhabitants of the immense territory from the cataacts of the Dnieper to Domess Ness, the northern point of Courland, and from the Carpathian Mountains to the north-eastern sources of the Dnieper, through ten degrees of latitude and fifteen of longitude, embracing more than three hundred thousand square miles, and even then—at least fifteen millions of inhabitants. The Polish armies were successful on every side; Russia and Turkey had been compelled to form treaties, which virtually acknowledged the great superiority of Poland. This age of triumph was the eve of decline.

In 1637, Poland had the misfortune through the selfish policy of her nobles, to excite a murderous war with her best allies, the Cossacks. The Cossacks, or Kaskaks, signifying, it is said, on good authority, light cavalry, was a military term many ages before it became a national appellation. In the national distinctions of Russia and Poland, the name or term Cossack was applied to a warlike assemblage of tribes spread along the north side of the black Sea, in the valleys of the Dnieper and Don. With an extensive admixture of Tartar, Turkish, and Teutonic blood, the Cossacks, Russians, or more particularly, Malo-Russians. Previous to the Tartar invasions, which so long oppressed and dismembered Russia, the Malo, or little Russians, were subjects of the Duke of Russia; but, in 1320, Gedmin Grand Duke of Lithuania, invaded and conquered Kiow. In those ages of confusion the Cossacks began to assume an independent position, on those countries they yet inhabit. Their power and settlements extended to the Bog and Dniester, and Poland became their natural ally: an alliance most beneficial to Poland. The most sagacious of the elective kings of Poland sought and secured the friendship of a warlike people, who covered the kingdom on two sides. Stephen Bathori was the last Polish king, however, who knew the value of the Cossack alliance. The Poles gradually settled themselves in the country, and insinuated themselves into every office. The Roman Catholic clergy, composed of Polish nobles, attempted to enforce the authority of the Pope on a people who scarce ever before heard suggested the existence of the Roman pontiff. These insatiable proceedings, added to fiscal exactions, drove the Cossacks to war.

The king, Vladislaus VII. though disapproving the conduct of the Polish nobility, was compelled by his situation, to act vigorously against the Cossacks, whom he defeated. But the Russians were too near; and, when pressed by the superior power of the Poles, the Cossacks sought, and very readily obtained the aid of Russia. The war was long and bloody; and peace was not made until 1632, in the first year of the reign of John Casimir. The ensuing war again burst out, which terminated in the first dismemberment of Poland.

Concluded in our next.

**Alarming Riot in Providence.**—Tuesday's mail brings us, says the Portland Advertiser, an account of one of the most serious riots which has taken place for a long time. Its details will remind our readers of a riot that occurred in Portland several years ago. The first act of the riot was on Wednesday evening, when a party of sailors, on a frolic, proceeded to some houses of ill fame, on Olney's lane, occupied by blacks. An altercation ensued, stones were thrown; three muskets were discharged at the assailants by persons occupying the houses, where-by a sailor was killed on the spot, and two others wounded. The report of the transaction was immediately spread thro' the town, and a mob was soon collected that demolished the furniture such as it was, in one or two of the houses. A black person was arrested and thrown into prison on suspicion of being one of the offenders.

To prevent a recurrence of the outrages, the Town Council doubled the usual number of Watchmen, Constables, &c. The sheriff with his officers, and the Governor of the State with the members of the Town Council and many of the most respectable citizens assembled also at the same place. The utmost exertions of the civil authorities to maintain order proved inadequate. The mob assembled and carried on their attacks systematically, with implements of various kinds. Several of the riotous persons arrested by the Sheriff, were openly rescued by their companions, and taken forcibly from the custody of this officer. In this situation the Governor of the State, at the request of the Sheriff of the County, called out one of the military companies to aid in suppressing the tumult. The order having been issued at a late hour of the evening, only about thirty-five members of one company could be collected. Under the orders of the Sheriff these few proceeded to the spot where they were assailed by various sorts of missiles, and several of them were wounded by large stones.

Thus assailed, they continued firm to their ranks, under a shower of stones, until it became evident that no alternative remained but instant resistance or retreat. Unwilling to resort to fire arms, they patiently bore the attacks and finally retreated by order of the Governor. The mob went on steadily until nearly morning with their work of destruction, in open defiance and derision of all the constituted authorities of the town and of the State. A few of the rioters were, however seized and securely lodged in jail, whom the rioters on the following day threatened to rescue the subsequent night, and also to repeat their attacks upon the obnoxious houses.

Orders were then given by the proper authorities for the several independent companies to hold themselves in readiness to repress any occasion of riots. The mob re-assembled the next evening, but the military preparations so over-awed the leaders that they dispersed, threatening, however, to re-assemble with a stronger force to complete their purposes on the ensuing evening. To again defeat these renewed systematic attacks to be repeated for the fourth night in succession, orders were again issued to the bands of armed citizens to hold themselves in readiness.

The mob did re-assemble according to their threats, and on Saturday evening re-commenced their work of destruction. The noise of the crash of the falling materials, mingled with shouts and imprecations, were on this calm night distinctly to be heard even in the distant parts of the town. The alarm bell having been sounded, the citizens repaired to the scene of riot with their muskets in martial array, passed through the mob accompanied with their hisses and derision, and took post on the hill above. Proclamation was then made by the magistrate under the riot act, the mob ordered to disperse, and notice audibly given, that otherwise in five minutes they would be fired upon. Instead of dispersing, a part retired to ground west of that held by the authorities, and another portion in open resistance to the laws and those who were present to support those laws, attacked a house within stone's throw, with great violence. Upon this, the Sheriff with a part of the force, proceeded with an intention to disperse this assailing multitude; but were compelled to halt before leaving the hill by showers of stones thrown from the mob on the west. Two volleys were now fired over their heads without any other effect than producing repeated volleys of stones in return. Another portion of the military were despatched as a reinforcement, and the Sheriff with the first, then proceeded down the road to protect the buildings, the mob partly separating on each side, and partly retiring before them. After effecting a passage over the adjacent bridge, amidst shouts and insults, the mob closed in their rear, separating them from the main body, and threw stones so unremittingly, that many of the soldiers were severely wounded. An order was now distinctly to be heard directed to the mob to leave the street, or it would become necessary to fire upon them. Renewed discharges of stones were the only result. Thus assailed, they were now compelled to turn and face the rioters, and, as a last resort, it having become absolutely necessary

for the preservation of the lives of those under arms, orders were at length given to fire, which were obeyed. Until this moment, all entreaties, all orders, all force had proved ineffectual. In a few minutes afterwards the mob dispersed and quiet was again restored.

The following, (says the Providence Journal) were killed or wounded in the riot on Saturday night. It is probable others were wounded, whose names have not yet been ascertained.

**KILLED.**  
*Cyrus B. Guile*, of Mansfield, (Mass.) aged 18, an apprentice to Mr. James Barnes.  
*Walter Lawrence*, paper hanger in this town.

*S. J. Whittemore*, of Leicester (Mass) book binder, in the employ of Cory & Brown.

*Allen Cory*, mariner.  
A young man from Pawtucket, about eighteen years old, an apprentice to a blacksmith, name unknown, was mortally wounded.

**WOUNDED.**  
*Daniel Branch*, carpenter, severely on the head and arms by a sabre.  
*Mr. Davis*, right arm shattered.

*Jeremiah Donney*, belonging to the furnace on Eddy's Point, badly wounded in the thigh.

*Joshua L. Luther*, in the foot.  
We have not been able to ascertain the injury done to the citizens under arms, but learn it has been extensive. The High Sheriff received a severe blow in the breast from a large stone.

A Town Meeting was called on Sunday, at which over three thousand persons attended. Resolutions were passed deprecating the conduct of the mob, and approving of the forbearance, moderation, and firmness of the civil and military authorities, and sanctioning the performance of the melancholy duty which at last devolved upon them, and offering rewards not exceeding \$1000 for the apprehension and conviction of any persons concerned in the murder committed in Olney's Lane, on the night of the 21st inst. and for the detection of those concerned in the riots, whether as principals, aiders or abettors.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New York, London papers were received up to Aug. 21st. The news contained in them is not very important. The following extracts are from the Boston Gazette:

The reported capture of St. Michael's, by the Terecerians, is confirmed.

A London paper of August 21—the last received—says,—"It is reported that a misunderstanding prevails in the Cabinet respecting the late alterations in the Reform Bill. We trust that this difference is not of a serious nature. For the sake of the country may it be speedily adjusted, for without unanimity there, the great measure must fail."

LONDON, August 29.—We shall not disguise our deep regret at the result of the division last Thursday evening, when Lord Chandos carried against the Ministers, and to the serious injury of the reform bill, his amendment providing that tenants at will, paying £50 per annum rent, shall be entitled to vote for country members.

The steamer *Rothsay Castle*, from Liverpool to Beaumaris had been wrecked on the Dutchman's bank off Puffin Island, in a heavy gale of wind, and nearly all the crew and passengers, from 120 to 130 in number were drowned.

The latest accounts from Warsaw are to August 4th, up to which time the Russians had made no impression upon the Poles.

*From Bell's Life in London*, Aug. 29.  
**PEACE BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.**

The news we announced last week of the consent of the King of Holland to withdraw his troops is happily confirmed and is carrying into execution. Lovain, the furthest point of Belgium to which the Dutch reached, was to be evacuated on the 14th, and the Dutch have settled with the French by what road and at what rate they shall retire.

### FRANCE.

The Minister of War, Marshal Soult, declared on Saturday week, that the French troops, are not to leave Belgium but to keep the convenient positions to prevent the return of the Dutch. This declaration gave universal satisfaction in France, and though contrary to pledges of the government was received with applause. Since then, however, the intoxicated French have returned to their senses, and 20,000 of their troops are it is said, ordered to retire. That has been settled by the conference. The march of the troops and the debates in the Chamber of deputies have occupied the attention of the partisans throughout the week. Several amendments to the Address contrary to the Ministers—have been proposed, but they have all been rejected, so that the Address will be carried by a considerable majority and Casimir Perrier will most probably remain in power. This success seems to have embittered his antagonists. On Monday, a tumult took place in the Chamber of Deputies to prevent him from speaking; and one of the Deputies, M. Jousselin, almost pulled him from the tribune.

Such violence has not been exhibited since the first Revolution. The President was obliged to suspend the sitting in order to restore order. We are pleased to see that the probability of change in the Ministry is diminished, for that would certainly lead to war, which could benefit no persons but the salt-petre merchants and the manufacturers of muskets.

The address in the chamber of deputies has been agreed to by a majority in favor of the ministers of 109,202 members voting for it, and 72 against it.

### POLAND AND RUSSIA.

POLAND. By a foreign arrival at N. York, we learn that Warsaw is still held by the Russian armies from the eye of Europe. The Poles, however, are said to be prepared for a terrible resistance. They have undermined the whole of Warsaw, and are ready, if overpowered, to bury themselves and their invaders in one common ruin. It is said, however, that the Russians are disposed to treat with them and allow them a separate national existence, to be governed by a Viceroy of their own people. Gen. Rudiger, who had crossed the Vistula to act with Paskewitch, has re-crossed it, which shows that the cause of the Poles is not so desperate as we might expect.

We look with anxiety for every arrival from the Continent, as likely to bring news of the fate of this magnanimous people.

Letters and papers from Warsaw to Aug. 4th, have been received, at which time nothing decisive had occurred. The expectation is that numerous rumors would arise, one of which is already circulated that the Poles had been defeated, but it is not credited.

*From the London Globe*, Aug. 20

Some days ago a report reached us that the Emperor Nicholas was dead. This was said to be a fabrication of the Jews at Berlin, and we disbelieved it. There seems, however, to hang a mystery over the news from Petersburg. That capital exposed to the cholera morbus, is left almost without a government. The Emperor, the ministers, even the Chief of the Police, have withdrawn to Pterhoff; and, it seems, the rabble, not the sovereign, is autocrat for the day. In the meanwhile, the Grand Duke, the only surviving brother of the Czar, is suddenly to the seat of government, and a Prussian physician, eminent for curing mental disorders, is confidently reported to have been sent for from Berlin. We do not vouch for these rumors—they may be idle stories; but many coincidences seem to give them probability, and the unexpected activity of the Russian army on the Vistula, where we were taught to expect a decisive battle three weeks ago, may be an indication of irresolution, change, and dismay in the quarter from which all orders must emanate. It is the destiny of despotic governments, which are misnamed regular, to depend not only on the will, but on the health and sanity of one man. Nothing so much excited the surprise of Napoleon, and his admiration of England, as the fact that the illness of George the Third had no effect in damping his spirit or slackening her exertions.

VIENNA, Aug. 4.—The cholera continues to spread in Hungary on this side of the Danube, also—may be ascribed in a great measure to the ignorance of the common people, who still consider this epidemic as only the common dysentery, and endeavor to evade the regulations of the board of Health.

Frontiers of Wallachia, July 24.—The latest accounts from Bucharest say that the cholera has now reached that city. Many of the principal families immediately left it, and a great number of poor persons not belonging to the city, including all the Jew pedlars, have been removed by the government; so that it may be hoped that the disorder will not rage with such fury as it has done elsewhere. However, in the last three days the number of deaths has increased to thirty a day.

The course pursued by the King of Holland, towards the Belgians, is easily accounted for. At first he did not despair of bringing them back to allegiance; and although he had interposed, a serious obstacle to reunion by attempting at first to suppress the insurrection by force he considered it never too late to change a bad policy for a good one. When at length this hope failed, he consoled himself with the idea that at least the Belgians would find a King in the person of his son, the Prince of Orange. Disappointed also in this, by the election of Prince Leopold, all motive for conciliation was taken away, and he determined to save his honor, if he could not his dominions. He therefore marched his army suddenly into Belgium. The result is well known. [N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

### POWER OF IMAGINATION.

Dr. John C. Warren, in a late lecture on the importance of physical education, relates the following interesting case, illustrative of the influence of the mind upon the body. *Exeter News-Letter.*

Sometime since a female presented herself to me with a tumor or swelling of the submaxillary gland of the neck, which had become what is called a wen.

It was about the size of an egg, had lasted two years, and was so very hard, that I considered any attempts to dissipate it by medicine, to be vain, and advised its removal by an operation. To this, the patient could not bring her mind; therefore to satisfy her wish, I directed some applications of considerable activity to be made to the part, and these she pursued for a number of weeks without any change. After this, she called on me, and with some hesitation begged to know, whether an application recommended to her, would in my opinion be safe.

This consisted in applying the hand of a dead man three times to the diseased part. One of her neighbors now lay dead, and she had an opportunity of trying the experiment, if I thought it not dangerous. At first I was disposed to divert her from it; but, recollecting the power of the imagination, I gravely assured her she might make the trial, without apprehension of serious consequences. A while after, she presented herself once more, and with a smiling countenance informed me she had used this remedy and no other since I saw her: and on examining for the tumor I found it had disappeared.

### COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit five dollar notes on the Sussex Bank, were detected at the bank on Wednesday last. They are dated Aug. 30th 1830, letter B. signed S. D. Morford, cashier, David Ryerson, President. They are sufficiently well executed to deceive most persons not familiar with the genuine notes. *Com. Adv.*

\$5's Merchant's Bank, Providence, payable to J. B. Wood—we are informed they are remarkably well executed, and likely to deceive the best judges. We have not been able to see one yet to publish particulars.

One of our patrons sent us last week for inspection, a counterfeit twenty dollar note on the United States Branch Bank at Fayetteville, N. C. dated June 5th, 1827, letter U, payable to Anderson—the engraving and filling up very bad.

Look sharp at \$3 notes on the Merchants' Bank, N. Y. as counterfeits of different dates are in circulation; some are dated Feb. 4th 1831, others Oct. 3d and 23d, 1830; signed Walter Mead, Cashier; Lynde Catlin, President.

A counterfeit \$10, on the U. States Branch Bank at Cincinnati was offered at our office last week, dated July 4th, 1828, letter B, payable to T. Burkley; P. Benson, cashier; J. Reynolds, president.—*Sylvester's Reporter.*

**Belgian Emigration.**—The Albany Advertiser states that Count Leon, his Countess and his suit of 45 persons arrived there on Thursday, and would remain about a week, previous to their departure for the West. It is the intention of the Count to purchase a tract of land near Pittsburgh, Pa. on which he and his dependents will locate. After he has purchased a tract, about two thousand persons from Belgium, will leave their homes and come to this country to settle on his estate. He is said to be worth about five millions of dollars and his arrival may be hailed as most interesting to the prosperity of our western land, which will be benefitted to a great degree from his enterprise. The Count was opposed to the separation of Belgium from Holland, and has been a most strenuous opponent of the reception of a foreign Prince as Sovereign of that country. He is republican in his opinions, and we are satisfied he will make a good plain citizen.

**The Surplus Revenue.**—Admiral Binnis lately offered in Philadelphia at a public meeting, certain resolutions which suggested a scheme of removing the stigma of slavery from the character of this country, by proposing to Congress that the surplus revenue, after the national debt is paid, shall be devoted to the purchase of the slaves of the south from their masters, and their emancipation to Africa, but before any question was taken, the resolutions were withdrawn, as being not within the object of the meeting. Such a project is novel; but we are not prepared to say it would be disadvantageous.

The Journal of Commerce has a paragraph on the subject of the surplus revenue, to which we give a hearty response. It proposes to make the Post Office establishment FREE, and that one great FRANK should be conferred upon the whole department. The Journal adds, "We are still fully persuaded there is no boon the Government could grant to the people, which would be at once so great and so little felt by the Revenue Department." *Port. Adv'r*

**Kentucky.**—A letter from Georgetown Ky. dated Sept. 11, published in the Richmond Enquirer, states that Mr. Lecompe, one of the re-elected Jackson Representatives to Congress, died a few days previous. If this be the fact a new contest will take place for a Representative to Congress. Mr. Lecompe was elected by a majority of 362 votes.

A sunflower was raised in Charleston, S. C. this season, the seeded part of which was a foot in diameter.



WM. E. GOODNOW.

## SENATORS CHOSEN.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new paper, published in New-York

[From the Enayettville (N. C.) Observer.]

ed to blow up the fine bridges across the  
Cape Fear to prevent the banditti from  
coming into our town.

A meeting of national Republicans in New Jersey, have nominated Samuel I Southard, for vice president.

In Shapleigh, an infant child of Mr. Ivo Trafton.  
In Hallowell, Mr. Stephen Hinkley, aged

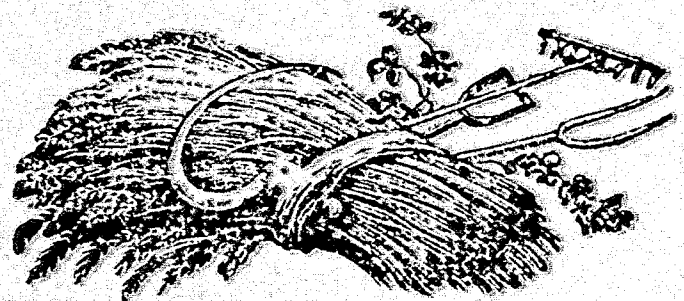
as an apprentice to the Millinery and Mantua-Making business.

EBENEZER RICH.

Norway, Sept. 19, 1830. 14



AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



GATHERING AND PRESERVING POTATOES.

The following is extracted from the transactions of the Society of Arts in London.

The usual mode at present practiced for endeavoring to preserve potatoes, is to leave them after digging exposed to the sun and air until they are dry. This exposure generally causes them to have a bitter taste; and it may be remarked that potatoes are never so sweet to the palate, as when cooked immediately after digging. I find that when potatoes are left in large heaps or pits in the ground, a fermentation takes place, which destroys the sweet flavor of the potatoes. In order to prevent that fermentation, and to preserve them from losing the original fine and pleasant flavor, my plan, which experience proves to have the desired effect, is to have them packed in casks as they are digging from the ground and to have the casks, when the potatoes are piled in them, filled up by the earth or sand; the cask thus packed, holds as many potatoes as it would were no earth or sand used, and as the air is totally excluded it cannot act on the potatoes, and consequently no fermentation can take place. They may also be mixed with a due quantity of the earth of the field in which they have grown, and put into bins in cellars, or buried in the ground.

PRESERVING GRAIN.

A discovery of considerable importance has been announced with regard to preserving grain. To preserve rye, & secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than not to fan it after it is threshed, and to stow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this state it has been kept more than three years, without experiencing the smallest alteration, and even without being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, and they probably may be preserved in chaff with equal advantage.

Composition to destroy Slugs, Caterpillars and other Insects.

Put in an iron pot a pound of quick lime, and a pound of sulphur. Stir them about quickly; and, whilst doing so, put in six pounds of water, which is to boil. Snails will immediately leave any place watered with this composition; and if trees are watered with it, any caterpillars upon them will die instantly.

In Russia it is usual to preserve the natural verdure of hay. As soon as the fine grass is cut, it is without being spread formed into a rick, in the centre of which has been previously placed a kind of chimney, made of four rough planks. It seems that the heat of the fermentation evaporates by the chimney; and the hay thus retains all its leaves, its color, and its primitive flavor.

To preserve Fruit.—Fruit of all sorts may be dried and kept a year or two, without losing their flavor, by wiping them dry, and putting them into a cool brick oven; and occasionally, while drying, grating a little sugar over them.

London.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF MECHANICS.

Next to agriculture, the public depend upon the perfectibility of the mechanic arts. By the labor of the husbandman, we can be fed, but we can neither be sheltered nor clothed without the mechanic. While, therefore, encouragement should be given to the tillers of the earth, mechanics of all descriptions should be encouraged. Industry is always entitled to protection and praise, and industry is indispensable to either professions. A lazy workman is no workman at all. When we speak of workmen therefore, be they farmers, mechanics, or any thing else, we always would be understood to mean men of industrious and frugal habits, who earn their subsistence by a faithful and judicious improvement of their time in the business of their several callings. That such men should be encouraged, nay respected, we hold to be as plain a maxim as need be written. They should be encouraged not only from the principle of rewarding merit, but because the amount of good they are thereby enabled to perform to society, is of great importance. Every village is depending to a very great extent upon the prosperity and respectability of the mechanics located in it. They move the wheels of business. And stouter and truer hearts do not exist than amongst the temperate, intelligent and industrious artisans of the land.

There is no class of citizens who, in all the substantial qualities of common sense, and this is a kind of sense worth more than all the uncommon sense in the world—are more intelligent and useful, than the mechanics. They are to the public, what a jury is to the court, the common sense judges of right and

wrong; the rest are but advocates and spectators. And their judgment is almost always just. In seasons of national trial, they may be relied upon; and when the call is "to arms," their brave bosoms are presented as a bulwark which no enemy may pass with impunity. In peace, their skill and labor give beauty and strength to the social temple, and in war their valor has been well proved.

He who, taking advantage of the necessities of the mechanic, would withhold from him a fair compensation for his work, does an essential disservice to the general welfare. Depress and destroy him, and you throw down one of the main props of business and of public prosperity. Let, then, we repeat, mechanics be encouraged—let them receive that consideration to which the importance of their profession, and their own personal merits, fairly entitle them. It was once considered a reproach to earth's best friend, that he was "a carpenter's son;" in a land of Christians, such a relation ought not to be despised.

Augusta Courier.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE FARMER.

The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor by changes in foreign or domestic market entirely beyond his control, and may wind up a year, in which he has done every thing which intelligence and industry could do to insure success, not only without profit but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be enfeebled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes and on whom it so essentially depends. But what has the intelligent and industrious farmer to fear? his capital is invested in the solid ground, he draws on a fund which from time immemorial has never failed to honor all just demands: his profits may be diminished indeed, but never wholly suspended; his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent Being, who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease.

WOLVES.

Of the few instances of their attacking human beings, of which we have heard, the following may serve to give some idea of their habits. In very early times, a negro man was passing in the night, in the lower part of Kentucky, from one settlement to another. The distance was several miles, and the country over which he travelled entirely unsettled. In the morning his carcass was found entirely stripped of flesh. Near it lay his axe, covered with blood, and all around the bushes were beaten down, the ground trodden, and the number of foot tracks so great, as to show that the unfortunate victim had fought long and manfully. On pursuing his track it appeared that the wolves had pursued him for a considerable distance, he had often turned upon them and driven them back. Several times they had attacked him, and been repelled, as appeared by the blood and tracks. He had killed some of them before the final onset, and in the last conflict he destroyed several. His axe was his only weapon.

On another occasion many years ago, a negro man, was going through the woods with no companion but his fiddle, when he discovered that a pack of wolves were on his track. They pursued very cautiously, but a few of them would sometimes dash up, and growl, as if impatient for their prey, and then fall back again. As he had several miles to go, he became much alarmed. He sometime stopped, shouted, drove back his pursuers, and then proceeded. The animals became more and more audacious, and would probably have attacked him, had he not arrived at a deserted cabin, which stood by the way side. Into this he rushed for shelter, and without waiting to shut the door, climbed up and seated himself on the rafters. The wolves dashed in after him, and becoming quite furious, howled, and leaped, and endeavored with every expression of rage to get to him. The moon was now shining brightly, and Cuff being able to see his enemies, and satisfied of his own safety, began to act on the offensive. Finding the cabin full of them he crawled down to the door, which he shut and fastened. Then removing some of the loose boards from the roof, scattered them with a tremendous clatter upon such of his foes as remained outside, who soon scampered off, while those in the house began to crouch with fear. He had now a large number of prisoners to stand guard over until morning; and drawing forth his fiddle, he very good naturedly played for them all night, very much as he supposed, to their edification and amusement, for, like all genuine lovers of music, he imagined that it had power to soften the heart even of a wolf. On the ensuing day, some of the neighbors assembled and destroyed the captives, with great rejoicings.

REVENUE.—Upwards of a million dollars was paid to the Custom House, N. York, during the last week, for bonds and duties.

The Journal of Health, in commencing the third year of its publication, contains the following judicious remarks in an article entitled "retrospection."

Family Reader.

Next in importance to the communion with one's self about matters of direct personal interest and gratification, comes that which fixes our attention and feelings on whatever concerns those we love. Let us then invoke mothers, while reviewing the past year, to scrutinize with care the effects of the course they have pursued, on the health of their children. Have they followed out the advice and directions which, when first given, they received with readiness, and promised to act on? Has the puny and pallid infant become, during the year, a chubby faced child? or has the fullness and color of health been exchanged in the little being for an emaciated and sickly frame? Has the occasional indulgence of its appetite for cakes, sugar plums, &c. been allowed to become a fixed indulgence? and have its colics been converted into habitual indigestion with its accompaniments fretfulness, much crying, and irascibility? Is its sleep sound and refreshing, or broken by starts and screams? On the solution of these questions depends the course of conduct which the mother ought to pursue for the future, so as no longer to sacrifice the health of her child to her own indulgence, waywardness, or forgetfulness. Let her inquire what in its clothing, its food, and its exercise in the open air is faulty, according to the opinion of those on whom she reposes confidence, and to general experience.

Does a father now make the unwelcome discovery that his son, just entering his teens, smokes a segar occasionally, and can toss off a glass of grog?—he ought to ask himself, on retrospection, what there has been in his own practice, in these particulars, to set so bad, so cruel an example.

We might greatly extend these interrogatories, in the same spirit of friendly communing with our readers; but if they allow their minds to dwell on the topics already offered to them, they cannot fail to see the bearing of others in close connexion with these. There is one great obstacle to their duly appreciating the merits of their own case: and that is, the cravings of appetite, and the slavery of habit, induced by the long indulgence of appetite. Freedom can here only be obtained by putting in opposition to their own perverted feelings, the concurrent opinion of the wise and the learned, and the experience of that portion of mankind whose health, bodily vigor, and tranquillity of mind, are proof of the dietetic maxims by which they are regulated.

Let every man mind his own business.

The man who interferes with the business of others, almost always neglects his own; and while doing that which no one thanks him for, not unfrequently permits his family to come to want. No man who strictly attends to what interests him, will have time or inclination to manage the concerns of his neighbors; he will pursue his own course, and suffer others to do the same; he will be generous enough to believe that other folks know something as well as himself. It is intolerable to be continually bored in this way, in the most trivial every day business of life. What is it to me if my neighbor permits his cucumber vines to run on the ground, instead of furnishing them with bushes, as I do—or rubs his razor on an old book cover, instead of the metallic strap—or prunes his fruit trees with a coarse or fine saw? what right have I to find fault, with the dress or education of his family? with the color of his hat, or the cut of his coat? And if he build a house, does it concern me whether it front north or south—or whether it be large or small, convenient or inconvenient?—If it does not—if it be my neighbor's right to consult his own taste in these matters, let us yield him this right. And if when dipping our fingers in other people's porridge dishes, we chance to get them scalded, let it teach us to mind nobody's business but our own.

ST. PAUL'S PERSON.—How little stress is to be laid on external appearance!—This prince of apostles seems to hint concerning himself, that his bodily presence was not calculated to command respect; 2 Cor. x. 10. St. Chrysostom terms him "a little man, about three cubits (or four feet and a half) in height." But of all writers, Neciphors has given us the most circumstantial account of St. Paul's person: "St. Paul was of small stature, stooping and rather inclined to crookedness; palefaced, of an elderly look, bald on the head. His eyes lively, keen and cheerful; shaded in part by his eye-brows, which hung a little over. His nose rather long and not ungracefully bent. His beard pretty thick with hair, and of a sufficient length, and like his locks, interspersed with grey."

Receipts of American Colonization Society from July 27 to Aug. 31, \$4,855.37, of which Gerritt Smith, Esq. of Peterboro', N. Y. gave \$2113.89.—\$5000 have been appropriated for an expedition of free colored persons to Liberia from the Western States.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE HYGELAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPESIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRUEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGELAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE, THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongential to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

\*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 1/2

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course is studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUIREMENTS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$100 at the time of graduating. Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. D. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831

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